

Status of Department of Agriculture Year 2000 Efforts: Quarterly Progress Report for February 1999

I. Overall Progress. Provide a report of the status of agency efforts to address the Year 2000 problem, which includes an agency-wide status of the total number of mission-critical systems.

Total Number of Mission-Critical Systems	Number Compliant	Number To Be Replaced	Number To Be Repaired	Number To Be Retired
November Report 362	234 65%	41 11%	79 22%	8 2%
February Report 353	267 76%	35 10%	44 12%	7 2%

In the November 1998 quarterly report to OMB, USDA tracked a total of 362 mission-critical systems and reported 65 percent compliant. We are now tracking 353 systems, of which 76 percent are compliant. Attachment 1 cross-walks the changes to the baseline from the November report.

We have designated 52 of the 353 mission-critical systems as Departmental Priority systems. The Departmental priority systems have major impact regarding people's health, safety or finances, or have significant economic impact.

Other highlights in the November report were the business continuity and contingency plans and projected changes in cost estimates. Detailed information on costs was requested from all program mission area agencies, resulting in a dramatic change in the November cost estimate for achieving Y2K compliance based on needs in several emergent areas. Consequently, USDA has requested and received supplemental emergency Y2K funding to address these needs. The total anticipated cost to achieve Y2K compliance is now \$175.4 million.

USDA is committed to leveraging resources to achieve compliance while minimizing waste. The Department has controls in place to manage the supplemental emergency funds. All funds were initially apportioned to the Chief Information Officer and subsequently allocated to the agencies. The Office of the Chief Information Officer is working closely with the budget and finance offices to ensure accurate and timely reporting of the distribution and use of funds. Detailed spending plans with projected milestones have been obtained from each agency and form the basis for monitoring and oversight.

II. Progress of Systems Under Repair. Provide a report of the status of agency efforts to address the Year 2000 problem, which includes the status of systems under repair.

- a. In the first row, indicate the dates your agency has set for completing each phase. In each report, restate these dates and indicate the status of systems under repair.**

The attached chart provides a snapshot of USDA status in the four-step process of repairing systems.

	Total Number of Mission-Critical Systems	Assessment Phase	Renovation Phase	Validation Phase	Implementation Phase
Milestones		10/1997	09/1998	01/1999	03/1999
Current Number Complete	263	263 100%	257 98%	241 92%	219 83%

- b. Provide a description of progress in fixing or replacing mission-critical systems. Please ensure that your report on the completion of phases is consistent with the CIO Council's best practices guide and GAO's assessment guide, Year 2000 Computing Crisis: An Assessment Guide.**

Of the 263 mission-critical systems being repaired, 257 (98%) are now renovated, 241 (92%) are now validated and 219 (83%) are now compliant. There are 44 mission-critical systems scheduled for repair which have not completed the entire repair process. Of these, 22 have completed testing and are on schedule for implementation, six are in renovation and 16 are in validation. All are expected to be implemented by March 31, 1999.

There are 35 systems remaining to be replaced. Of these, 20 are in final testing. Fifteen are in development. All but six are expected to be implemented by March 31, 1999.

All systems which will not meet the March 31, 1999 deadline for Year 2000 compliance are identified in Part VII in this report.

Once a system has completed the repair or replacement process, the Agency Executive Sponsor certifies the system as being Year 2000 compliant. The certifications have been received and approved by the Office of the Chief Information Officer.

c. Provide a description of progress in fixing non-mission-critical systems, including measures which demonstrate that progress.

The following table breaks down of the status of non-mission-critical systems:

Total # of Non-Mission-Critical Systems	Number Compliant	Number to be Replaced	Number to be Repaired	Number to be Retired
303	176 58%	23 8%	77 25%	6 2%

The following table breaks down of the status of non-mission-critical systems under repair:

Number of Systems Being Repaired	Assessment Completed	Renovation Completed	Validation Completed	Implementation Completed
77	77 100%	54 70%	53 69%	53 69%

USDA is tracking its non-mission-critical systems in the same manner as it does mission-critical systems. Agencies are reporting their progress on a monthly basis.

d. Provide a description of the status of efforts to inventory all data exchanges with outside entities and the method for assuring that those organizations will be or have been contacted, particularly State governments. Provide a description of progress on making data exchanges compliant.

As previously reported, USDA is a member of the State Issues and Data Exchange Working Group of the CIO Council's Year 2000 Sub-Committee. USDA has inventoried its data exchanges and has identified exchanges with federal, state, local government, private sector, and foreign federal and private partners. Departmental agencies are actively engaged in dialog with their partners to ensure compliance.

In our November report, USDA reported 848 state exchange partners. Through re-evaluation of the definition of a data exchange, development of business continuity planning and alignment with the GSA data exchange database, we have reduced this number to 455. We are aligning our reporting to correlate with the GSA data exchange database. USDA continues to work with the states and GSA to update the database for compliance.

The following chart describes the overall status for USDA:

	Federal	State	Local Government	Private Sector	Foreign	Foreign Private	Total
# of Exchanges	331	14	3	112	6	1	467
# of Partners	725	455	56	237	6	1	1,480
# of Contacts Made (% Contacted)	725 100%	403 89%	56 100%	237 100%	6 100%	1 100%	1,428 96%
# of Agreements (% Agreements)	628 87%	278 61%	56 100%	225 95%	3 100%	1 100%	1,191 80%
# Partners Compliant (% Compliant)	26 4%	178 39%	6 11%	112 47%	3 50%	1 100%	328 22%

Overall, USDA is responsible for 467 data exchange files representing 1,480 exchange partners. 98% of the 467 USDA data exchanges identified have been renovated; 96 % of the 1,480 partners have been contacted, 80% have written agreements on date format and 22% of partners have successfully tested exchanges.

Of the 331 federal exchanges, the National Finance Center (NFC) is responsible for 262, representing 682 partners, primarily payroll and finance offices. USDA tracks these exchanges individually because of their importance to payroll, personnel and the Thrift Savings Plan. NFC's time machine is being setup for exchange partners to test their system interfaces beginning in April 1999. USDA agencies are continuing to work with their partners to test exchanges, including end-to-end testing.

USDA is working with GSA and the states to update the GSA's Federal and State Year 2000 On-line Data Exchange database. Each USDA agency with state data exchanges has an assigned individual who is responsible for updating the database. That individual has the authorities needed to access the database and monitor the status of their exchange. USDA also continues to assist states in identifying exchanges by identifying organizations and points of contacts.

USDA agencies are also working with their private sector partners to ensure compliance. Certifications and contingency plans are being received from some companies. Follow-up is being done with those companies who have not reported. Some company reports indicate a deep level of commitment to successful processing in 2000. In addition, contingency plans indicates companies have a clear plan for maintaining business continuity through the date change

- e. Provide a description of efforts to address the Year 2000 problem in other areas, including biomedical and laboratory equipment and any other products or devices using embedded chips.**

USDA received supplemental funding to address the remediation of scientific and laboratory equipment with embedded chip technology. Agencies which will be addressing these efforts are the Food Safety and Inspection Service, Forest Service,

and Departmental Administration.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer and Departmental Administration have committed to work together, using contractor support, to verify the inventories and compliance status of scientific and laboratory equipment identified as mission-critical. A major part of this task will provide the Department with a database equipment, locations, and certification status. This database will be accessible by all agencies.

The OCIO has a process in place for tracking the progress of those agencies which have received supplemental funds for scientific and laboratory equipment remediation. Reviews will be made to ensure that progress is on track and that milestones have been met. Monthly progress reports will be provided to senior management.

The OCIO Year 2000 Program Office continues to work closely with the Office of Inspector General (OIG) to review the progress of certain USDA agencies with scientific and laboratory equipment. OIG is currently preparing a report of its review of the inventories and Year 2000 status of equipment at several Animal Plant Health and Inspection Service, Agricultural Research Service, and Food Safety and Inspection Service laboratories. These sites were chosen because of their potential impact on the health and safety of laboratory employees and the public. The results and recommendations of the OIG review will be available at the end of February 1999. OCIO will continue to work closely with OIG in these efforts.

- f. Provide a description of efforts to address the Year 2000 problem for buildings which your agency owns or manages. If your buildings are owned or managed by GSA, you should only report on those systems for which you have direct responsibility. You do not need to report on systems which are the responsibility of GSA. Please indicate if you are a member of the Building Systems Working Group of the Year 2000 Subcommittee of the CIO Council.**

The Office of the Chief Information Officer is working with Departmental Administration, supported by a contractor, to verify the inventories of vulnerable building systems and to develop and implement a database. This task will be accomplished with the verification of scientific and laboratory equipment inventory and Year 2000 compliance.

Some agencies have completed certification of Year 2000 compliance of vulnerable building systems. For example, Farm Service Agency has completed certification of all of its facilities at State and County Offices using a facilities checklist it shared with the USDA Year 2000 Program Office. Certification covers FSA-specific activities as well as some activities which are common to all tenants, such as entry systems and environmental control systems.

As part of its review of laboratories, the OIG will address building infrastructure in the report to the OCIO at the end of February 1999.

USDA is an active member of the Building Systems Working Group of the Year 2000 Subcommittee of the CIO Council.

- g. Provide a description of efforts to address the Year 2000 problem in the telecommunications systems which your agency owns or manages. If your systems are owned or managed by GSA, you do not have to report on those systems. Please indicate instead whether or not you are a member of the Telecommunications Working Group of the Year 2000 Subcommittee of the CIO Council.**

USDA is addressing telecommunications systems in several ways:

Federal Telecommunications Working Groups. USDA continues to be an active participant in several Year 2000 telecommunications forums, including the CIO Council Sub-Committee Working Group on Telecommunications and the Telecommunications Working Group of the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion. USDA management is working closely with other executive branch departments and the vendor community to define the scope and develop the solutions for Year 2000 compliance.

USDA Telecommunications Working Group. A Year 2000 Telecommunications Working Group is established at USDA. This working group is the forum by which any Year 2000 telecommunications information, including best practices and lessons learned, are disseminated. Special emphasis is placed on testing, independent verification and validation, and contingency planning.

USDA Telecommunications Inventory. A department-wide telecommunications inventory has been completed, including an inventory of services provided by agencies to each other. Agencies have completed approximately 80 percent of their telecommunications systems remediation through equipment replacement, upgrade or retirement. Agencies have determined Year 2000 compliance through vendor certifications and actual testing, either in-house (GIPSA, NASS, FSA, ERS) or with contractor assistance (Forest Service, Rural Development, Service Center LAN/WAN/Voice project, RMA).

Telecommunications IV&V. USDA has initiated or completed several telecommunications IV&V projects. For example:

- a) The Forest Service has initiated a major IV&V to examine its telecommunications equipment inventory and validate the Year 2000 status of each piece of equipment in the inventory.
- b) The Service Center's LAN/WAN/Voice (LWV) project team has successfully concluded the certification testing process for the telecommunications equipment being installed at approximately 2,600 field

locations.

- c) The Forest Service has a contractor presently verifying and validating the Year 2000 compliance of all equipment in the Forest Service inventory.
- d) The Office of Chief Information Officer has obtained emergency Year 2000 supplemental funding and plans to manage initiate a similar IV&V effort on all the equipment in the USDA centralized equipment database, across organizational boundaries. A statement of work for an IV&V review is complete, and negotiations are in progress. Emergency supplemental funding obtained for telecommunications will augment funds currently available to agencies and will permit closer coordination of remediation efforts across the Department.

Emergency Supplemental Funding. The Office of the Chief Information Officer has obtained emergency Year 2000 Supplemental Funding to assist agencies in centralizing telecommunications remediation efforts in areas which are common across agencies. OCIO intends to perform Independent Verification and Validations (IV&V) of agency Year 2000 telecommunications remediation efforts, and may include detailed analyses at a limited number of USDA locations based on a study presently being conducted. A statement of work for an IV&V review is completed, and the contract will be awarded shortly. Funding would complement the funds currently available to the agencies and would permit closer coordination of remediation efforts, including leveraging of resources.

Rural Utilities Service Regulations. Since the danger of Year 2000 noncompliance is great in rural areas where service providers may be small and isolated, Rural Utilities Service has adopted a plan to work with every borrower toward Year 2000 compliance. The Rural Utilities Service has released two regulations and an announcement regarding loan feasibility, indicating that loan applications which contain a Year 2000 compliance component will be considered on an expedited basis.

h. Provide a description of the status of the Year 2000 readiness of each government-wide system operated by your agency.

In December 1998, The National Finance Center (NFC) completed remediation of the systems which process payroll for approximately 435,000 federal employees (roughly 20 percent of the Federal civilian workforce), and which service more than 2.3 million Federal employees with the Thrift Savings Plan System.

NFC has also completed the implementation of the mission-critical systems which provide government-wide services: administrative payments, billings and collections, accounting and property. Systems have been successfully tested for Year 2000 compliance using a test platform Time Machine which provides Year 2000 simulation.

i. Please include any additional information which demonstrates your agency's progress. This could include charts or graphs indicating actual progress against your agency's schedule, lists of mission-critical systems with schedules, success stories, or other presentations.

The following activities have occurred since our November 1998 Quarterly Report:

Internet-based Reporting System. USDA has expanded the usage of an Internet-based reporting system which allows agencies to input system information, including descriptions, milestones, and current status, and information from contingency plans. The information provides USDA with a real time status of Year 2000 remediation which assists managers, oversight organizations and the general public who have an interest in the progress of USDA's Year 2000 efforts. Access is accomplished through the OCIO web site, <http://www.ocio.usda.gov>.

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations. USDA continues to work with the Office of Management and Budget to define USDA requirements for emergency supplemental appropriations for Year 2000 remediation. USDA agencies have identified and prioritized requirements for emergency supplemental funding.

Applications Testing at NITC and NFC. Agencies are complying with the Office of the Chief Information Officer requirement that all mainframe systems be tested in the Year 2000 testing environment established at the National Information Technology Center (NITC). This effort assists many agencies in fully testing the end-to-end process for compliance. Our National Finance Center has established a separate mainframe computer (Time Machine) just for Year 2000 testing. As a result of testing through these environments, USDA is able to detect errors which were not caught through other testing procedures.

NITC Components Certified. All components of the NITC mainframe production and Year 2000 environments have been certified by the vendor and/or manufacturer to be Y2K compliant. Features and functionality of the base system software and of resident software products have been, and will continue to be, validated in the NITC Year 2000 environment.

OIG Finds NITC On-Track . The Office of Inspector General has found NITC to be on-track for Year 2000 compliance. The review team, which studied the process of renovating and replacing systems, indicated that NITC is taking adequate steps to address and mitigate Year 2000 contingencies. OIG did not recommend any changes to NITC's Y2K preparations.

USDA has taken a leadership role on the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion:

Sector Membership. USDA continues its membership on most of the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion sectors, which include: benefits payments, building operations, education, emergency services, energy (electric power), finance (banking, guarantee agencies & investments), food supply, health care, housing, human services, insurance, international trade, science & technology, small business, telecommunications, transportation, and water & wastewater. The Council's Internet address is <http://www.y2k.gov>. This site contains information on the Year 2000 (Y2K) computer problem, including the Federal government's efforts to prepare its computer systems, links to information on Y2K compliance for critical sectors of the economy, and other Y2K resources.

Web-accessible Information. USDA has included detailed information on the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion on the USDA Internet Web site, <http://www.usda.gov>. The site provides Y2K information to consumers and helps answer questions about the Year 2000 problems.

USDA Role on the Food Supply Sector of President's Council:

Chairmanship. USDA continues to chair the Food Supply Sector of the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion. Coordinated national and international efforts are underway to comprehensively assess the Year 2000 readiness of the food supply chain. It includes representatives from the Departments of State, Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The working group also includes representatives from USDA agencies whose activities sustain the food supply. All USDA agencies are reaching out to their constituents to raise awareness of the problem.

Food Supply Working Group. The Food Supply Working Group (FSWG) is committed to assuring that everyone involved in food supply production and distribution is aware of potential Y2K problems, understands the importance of acting now to check their systems, and knows where they can go for help. Our goal: to do whatever we can to prevent any disruption in the food supply chain come January 1, 2000. Information may be found on USDA's Internet site, at address <http://www.usda.gov/aphis/FSWG>.

Assessments - Domestic. The FSWG contracted with the Gartner Group, a world-wide business and information technology advisory company noted for its expertise in the Year 2000 problem, to assess the state of readiness of many of the major companies which provide consumer-ready food products. The Gartner Group study focused on the largest producers and distributors of the foods most consumed in the winter months. The Gartner Group concluded that these companies are making satisfactory preparations and should be well-prepared to sustain operations despite any interruptions caused by the century date change.

Assessments - Foreign. The FSWG has assessed the vulnerability and readiness of foreign suppliers and markets, which are important to U.S. consumers and vital to the overall health of the U.S. agricultural economy. Foreign Agricultural Service attachés gathered information from foreign government officials, industry associations, and private companies on Year 2000 preparations in 81 countries, which account for roughly 97 percent of U.S. food imports and 95 percent of U.S. exports during the first quarter of the calendar year. The working group found that key foreign markets for U.S. food products are likely to have a relatively low risk of Year 2000 disruptions to their import, processing, distribution, and retail chains.

The FSWG continues to monitor the Year 2000 readiness of our key foreign markets and suppliers. The working group plans to work with other U.S. government agencies and international organizations to take a closer look at the readiness of ports and market infrastructure of key recipients of our food aid.

Industry Roundtable Discussions. The FSWG group hosted the first of several planned industry roundtable discussions with representatives of the dairy industry in November 1998 to raise awareness about potential Year 2000 problems facing the dairy industry. Early results from the surveys suggest that most of the processes involving getting milk from the farm to the processor have manual overrides. The technology involved is such that no interruptions are anticipated in getting milk to processors, as long as electricity remains available. A second roundtable discussion was held with representatives of the meat and poultry industries. Representatives of five meat and poultry associations expressed confidence that their members are taking steps to address the Year 2000 problem; however, they did express

concern about utilities and other factors outside their members' control. Similar meetings and discussions will be held throughout the year with representatives from other food industry groups, including wholesalers and retailers, fresh fruits and vegetables growers, and small food processors and distributors.

Cooperative Relationships with Associations. Thousands of small and medium-sized companies play a critical role in providing food to millions of Americans. To address this issue, the FSWG is building cooperative relationships with over seventy trade and commodity associations and asking their assistance in assessing and reporting on the state of Y2K readiness of their members, particularly medium and small businesses.

Transportation Readiness Assessment. The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) studied the Year 2000 state of readiness of the transportation sectors affecting the U.S. food supply. These included railroads, barges, air carriers, motor carriers, U.S. and foreign ports, and container ships. The study found that, overall, most of the transport sectors which distribute food throughout the United States and to our trading partners overseas are actively addressing the Year 2000 problem.

USDA is involved in a wide range of outreach efforts. Specific food supply-related examples:

NASS Farm Survey. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) recently completed a survey to determine farm operator vulnerability to Year 2000 problems. A representative sample of approximately 1,500 farms and ranches from across the country was selected. Survey results show that 81 percent of U.S. farmers are aware of the Year 2000 problem. Most of those who use automated systems have inventoried them for Year 2000 compliance and are in the process of fixing any problems.

FAS Outreach Examples. FAS distributed the full CSREES media package to 90 field offices. Agricultural attachés use this material with their foreign government and industry contacts. FAS also facilitated USDA's first Y2K Assessment Roundtable with dairy industry associations on December 3, 1998. A Meat and Poultry roundtable is scheduled for February 1999. The roundtables serve to identify and prompt industry action on vulnerable mission-critical systems in the specific industry.

FSA Outreach Examples. The Farm Service Agency (FSA) is informing farmers and ranchers through its newsletters, which are distributed to farmers through FSA offices across the country. FSA is also developing public service announcements to be aired on television and radio, referring farmers and ranchers to USDA's web site for additional information.

AMS Outreach Examples. The Agricultural Marketing Service, in conjunction with the National Finance Center (NFC), is disseminating Year 2000 informational brochures to over 40,000 AMS customers. Other mailings, with Year 2000 updates, will be provided to customers on a quarterly basis. Many of these customers include international organizations.

FSIS Outreach Examples. The Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) has sent letters to all plant managers in industries it regulates, and has appointed a Year 2000 coordinator to provide companies information they need to implement Year 2000 plans which are HACCP compliant.

Other USDA Mission-Related Outreach Examples:

RUS Telecommunications/Electric Survey Begins. In February 1998, the Rural Utilities Service (RUS) started surveying its telecommunications and electric borrowers to determine their level of Year 2000 preparedness. As of January 1999, RUS had received responses from 416 electric cooperatives and 457 telecommunications cooperatives and companies, representing just over 50 percent of their total borrowers. 80 percent of electric cooperatives and 88 percent of the telecommunications cooperatives and companies indicated full compliance or specific plans for full compliance by January 1, 2000.

RUS Utility Companies Visited. RUS field representatives are making personal visits and telephone contacts with all electric and telecommunications borrowers who did not indicate when they plan to become compliant to determine their status and offer assistance.

Technical Assistance Provided. USDA is working with the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and others, to provide technical assistance to help small and medium-sized agribusinesses and others involved in food and fiber become Year 2000-compliant.

Contacting Constituent Groups. USDA officials are speaking with constituent groups about the Y2K problem at every opportunity. During last year's National Y2K Action Week, the Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service (CSREES) distributed 3,100 Year 2000 toolkits to county extension offices. The kits included a media plan, public service announcements, brochures, four fact sheets, a poster, talking points, and frequently asked questions on Year 2000 to equip extension offices with information they need to raise the awareness of rural America about this issue. CSREES has printed and is distributing over 160,000 Year 2000 pamphlets to county extension offices.

Community Outreach on the Internet. CSREES developed and maintains a Year 2000 Community Outreach Internet site which outlines a full range of information concerning Year 2000 problem identification, remediation and resources for the public.

j. Describe efforts to ensure that Federally-supported, State-run programs (including those run by the Territories and the District of Columbia) will be able to provide services and benefits. In particular, Federal agencies should be sensitive to programs, which will have a direct and immediate effect on individual's health, safety or well-being. Include a description of efforts to assess the impact of the Year 2000 problem and to assure that the program will operate. Provide the following information for those programs listed in Attachment D (if the information is not available, provide dates when it will be available.)

1. The date when each State's systems supporting the program will be Year 2000-compliant.
2. A list of states, if any, for which the Year 2000 problem is likely to cause significant difficulties in the State's operation of the program. Provide a list of States which are not likely to encounter significant difficulties.
3. For those States likely to have significant difficulties, a brief description of any action which the Department is taking to ensure that the program will operate.

Food and nutrition programs are vital to the availability of food for millions of Americans, and a priority for USDA. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is tracking and reporting Year 2000 progress from its 50 state partners, Guam, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia for the Food Stamp Program (FSP) and the Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).

The role of the states in the delivery of Food Stamp, WIC and Child Nutrition Program is to administer the programs, determine eligibility and provide benefits and necessary service to the public.

The Special Nutrition Program Directors in the FNS Regional office have contacted State agencies which administer School Lunch Program and other Child

Nutrition Programs to determine the status of their preparations for the Y2K conversion and their plans for additional compliance activity and for back-up systems to cover possible Y2K related systems failures. FNS is coordinating with the Department of Education on developing a Y2K status report for state education systems which include school food service. FNS has concentrated information outreach to state agencies and local cooperators through professional conferences and newsletters.

States must certify to FNS that they are Year 2000 compliant in three areas: software, hardware, and telecommunications. States reporting that they will not be compliant by March 31, 1999 must certify in writing that they have a working contingency plan in place which will assure the delivery of benefits to FSP and/or WIC recipients.

FNS will be closely monitoring those states reporting Year 2000 compliance after March 31, 1999. FNS will offer technical assistance to states requiring help and will follow up with on-site reviews for those states reporting that they will not be compliant until after March 31, 1999.

Food Stamp Program

As of the December 1998 report for the state Food Stamp Program, thirteen states have reported that their systems are already compliant in all respects. Five of the thirteen states have already sent letters certifying that they are Year 2000 compliant. Fifteen additional states have reported that they will be compliant by March 31, 1999. Thirteen states have reported that they will be compliant between April 1999 and June 1999, and thirteen states have reported that they will be compliant during the last six months of 1999.

Y2K progress by state for the Food Stamp Program is found in Attachment 4.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Program

Twenty-two states have reported that their WIC systems are Year 2000 compliant. FNS has received certification letters from twelve of these states. Fourteen additional states have reported that they will be compliant by March 31, 1999. Six states have reported that they will be compliant between April 1999 and June 1999. Twelve states have reported that they will be compliant during the last six months of 1999. All states are reporting that their WIC systems will be Year 2000 compliant by December 31, 1999.

Y2K progress by state for the WIC program is found in Attachment 5.

Child Nutrition Programs

Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) Child Nutrition Programs are generally administered through grants to State agencies, which in turn manage the distribution of Federal funds to program sponsors. In certain situations, however, State law may prohibit a state agency from administering a program for certain

types of sponsors. In these situations, FNS performs the role of the State agency in registering and approving these sponsors for participation in the program and processing the sponsor claims for reimbursements.

The FNS Regional Office Administered Program (ROAP) payment system is a multi-million dollar yearly operation which reimburses school food authorities and sponsors for providing food service to children and adults. This operation consists of four payment systems: Child Care, Summer, Private School and Homeless.

FNS has acquired a State agency system to replace its existing payment system. ROAP performs the same functions as State agencies. Adopting the State systems allowed significant savings in both cost and system development time. The system is Y2K compliant, and has been in operation in the State of Florida for about two years. The acquisition was initiated in March 1999, and the first module was implemented in July 1998. The remaining modules are scheduled to be implemented by March 1999.

III. Verification Efforts.

- a. **Describe the process by which mission-critical systems are identified as Y2K-compliant for purposes of this report.**

Systems identified as compliant in this report are certified by the Executive Sponsor in each agency. The certification is completed after the system has completed the validation and testing phases of Year 2000 remediation. The certificate of Year 2000 compliance is based on guidance and definitions of compliance from the General Accounting Office, which states that a compliant system accurately processes date/time data from, into and between the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and the year 1999 and 2000, and leap year calculations. Agencies employ internal user tests, tests in simulated Year 2000 environments, and independent verifications and validation to validate that both replaced and repaired systems function properly

- b. **Describe how and to what extent internal performance reports, (i.e., compliance of systems repaired and replaced) are independently verified. Provide a brief description of activities to assure independent verification that systems are fixed and to assure that information reported is accurate. Identify who is providing verification services (for example, Inspectors General or contractors).**

Agencies continue to test systems and conduct independent verification and validation reviews even after compliance has been certified. We believe that testing, particularly end-to-end testing and Time Machine testing at mainframe centers, is a prudent insurance policy against unexpected errors.

The Chief Information Officer has instituted a Department-wide Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V) program which mandates that at a minimum all Departmental Priority systems be reviewed. Formal guidance has been developed and distributed to the agencies. Agencies are employing the IV&V strategy on priority systems and other mission-critical systems to ensure that their Year 2000 remediation efforts have been successful. The reviews generally occur after the implementation phase and during the validation phase as an added level of assurance of Year 2000 compliance. Methods of independent verification and validation include setting up test and simulation laboratories using independent quality assurance staffs or contractor support.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) continues to play a role and is actively engaged in monitoring and auditing the progress of USDA component agency Year 2000 efforts. OIG has issued management alerts, which are short term reviews to highlight areas where immediate action can be beneficial. OIG has conducted longer-term audits in various segments of USDA related to the Assessment and Remediation phases. An audit of the Validation Phase of our Year 2000 program began in November 1998 and focuses on telecommunications and vulnerable systems. OIG audits are part of the overall strategy for achieving compliance and identifying areas where we may have problems.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) continues to conduct several assessments of Year 2000 activities within USDA. Its efforts have been helpful in identifying opportunities for improvement and validation of our approaches and successes. GAO is continuing to conduct reviews of our business continuity planning and Food Supply Working Group efforts.

IV. Organizational Responsibilities.

- a. Describe how your Department/Agency is organized to track progress in addressing the Year 2000 problem. (If you have provided this information in the past, only provide it again where it has changed.)**

There are no organizational changes since the last quarterly report.

- 1. Describe the responsible organization(s) for addressing the Year 2000 problem within your Department/Agency and provide an organizational chart.**

There are no organizational changes since the last quarterly report.

- 2. Describe your Department/Agency's processes for assuring internal accountability of the responsible organizations. Indicate how frequently the agency head or Chief Operating Officer is briefed on Year 2000 progress. Include any quantitative measures used to track performance and other methods to determine whether the responsible organizations are performing**

according to plan. Include a discussion of the oversight mechanism(s) used to assure that replacement systems are on schedule.

There are no changes this period to our processes for internal accountability. As reported in August 1998, USDA revamped its internal reporting process to provide more accurate and timely management information. The Year 2000 Program Office continuously tracks the progress of the agencies to assure compliance with established goals and milestones, and issues monthly reports detailing progress on the remediation of systems. The Executive IT Investment Review Board, which is chaired by the Deputy Secretary in his role as the Department's Chief Operating Officer, meets quarterly and is routinely briefed on the Department's Year 2000 progress.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer Year 2000 Program Office is receiving certification letters from agency Executive Sponsors on all systems declared Year 2000 compliant.

3. Describe the management actions taken and by whom when a responsible organization falls behind schedule.

There are no changes in management mechanisms since the last quarterly report.

V. Continuity of Business Plans.

Describe your agency's approach to, and progress in, developing its Business Continuity and Contingency Plan (BCCP.) Agencies should use the GAO document, Year 2000 Computing Crisis: Business Continuity and Contingency Planning, (August 1998) as a guide to such planning. Describe the measures of progress being used to assure that local plans are developed and tested, and provide a status of those measures. Please also include the following information in the description of your planning activity: (If you do not have the information requested, state when it will be available.)

1. Identify the high-level core business functions addressed in your BCCP.

A table of USDA's high-level core business functions is found in Attachment 2.

2. Provide a master schedule and key milestones for development and testing of your BCCP.

In the November 1998 report, USDA reported that it met its milestone of receiving mission area Business Continuity Contingency Plans (BCCP). The majority of the plans were received as drafts pending the review and approval of the corresponding mission areas or staff offices. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) Year 2000 Program Office conducted a preliminary review of each BCCP. Specific suggestions and comments were submitted to each mission area and staff office.

The Department has identified USDA Core Business Processes and the Departmental Priority Core Business Processes for business on January 1, 2000.

As part of management assurance that USDA mission areas and staff offices continue to review and update their BCCPs, the OCIO implemented milestones for contingency planning. All updates and changes to the agency BCCP are reviewed and approved by the top-level management of that organization. Monthly BCCP Status Reports are provided to the Mission Area Coordinators, Executive Sponsors, General Accounting Office, and other senior-level management. OCIO is in the process of implementing monthly BCCP meetings. This will provide an avenue for all USDA agencies to share information and lessons learned, strategies, and work as a USDA Team as the Department builds a solid Day One Strategy. Executive Sponsors and managers routinely brief their Under Secretaries and Agency Administrators on Year 2000 efforts.

In January 1999, the Year 2000 Program Office began integrating mission area and staff office BCCPs into a single USDA Department-wide BCCP. The work is building on core processes and mission-critical system analysis which began last

year. Organizations have generally done an excellent job in their initial continuity planning with IT system and application risks, including voice and data communications and interfaces as first priorities. Central guidance is being provided to broaden the treatment of vulnerable systems and public infrastructure vulnerabilities to expand contingency planning further in those potential problem areas which are not fully under USDA control. The OCIO is also coordinating the development of the BCCP with the department-wide effort to comply with requirements of Presidential Decision Directives 63 and 67.

The next iteration of mission area and staff offices BCCPs will focus more attention on how to accomplish their mission in the event of mission-critical system failure. An initial draft of the Department-wide BCCP will be distributed for review and comments early March 1999. OCIO anticipates that the Department-wide BCCP will be ready for the Secretary's signature in June 1999 and will be updated quarterly.

OCIO is addressing the issue of Annual Leave policies and guidelines with the Human Resources Management Division as relates to employees involved with Year 2000 remediation. USDA anticipates implementing centralized guidance for agencies in coordinating and planning leave for the critical time of December 1999 and January 2000. Agencies are already establishing agency-specific policies and guidelines. The goal is to establish policies which provide managers with maximum flexibility in ensuring that the proper personnel resources are available to assist the agency as it transitions into January 2000.

The Forest Service is scheduling a conference of agency security officers and personnel responsible for backup, recovery, and disaster recovery of its information systems infrastructure. The conference will be a discussion and planning session for updating site recovery plans to reflect the possibility of Year 2000-related disruptions impacting the information systems infrastructure.

Food Supply Aspects of BCCPs.

In the process of reviewing BCCPs, mission areas and staff office are updating and revising their disaster recovery plans to include Year 2000 issues. For example, the Food, Nutrition and Consumer Service continues to monitor the food supply situation and is currently evaluating procedures and capabilities for emergency feeding in the event that it is necessary due to Year 2000 failure.

FSIS conducted a round table meeting for the meat, poultry and egg products industries to discuss the Year 2000 problem in early February 1999.

BCCP and Partners

USDA continues its efforts in addressing contingency planning with external/internal partners. For example, FSIS deals with 25 external state

inspection programs, one Federal agency, and three foreign countries. To date:

- The state programs are implementing the renovated Performance-Based Inspection System;
- The Federal Drug Administration has indicated satisfaction with the renovated Residue Violations Information System; and
- Australia, Canada, and New Zealand have indicated satisfaction with the renovated Automated Import Inspection System.

The Food, Nutrition and Consumer Service (FNCS) is working closely with state and local agency partners to ensure business continuity in January 2000. All states reporting that they will not be compliant by March 31, 1999, must certify in writing that they have a working contingency plan in place that will assure the delivery of benefits to FSP and/or WIC recipients. FNCS will be closely monitoring those states requiring help and FNS will follow-up with on-site reviews for those states reporting that they will not be compliant until after March 31, 1999.

BCCP Testing

As USDA continues its progress in the contingency planning phase, the testing of BCCPs must be implemented to ensure that plans are effective and valid. Efforts are underway to address this on a departmental-wide scale. The test schedule chart below will be updated as we continue:

	Start	Complete
Department-wide Test Schedule <i>(for all mission areas and staff offices)</i>	January 1999	October 1999
Foreign Agricultural Service	-----	September 1999
Forest Service	April 1999	October 1999
Food Safety	February 1999	September 1999
Agricultural Research Service	March 31, 1999	April 30, 1999
National Appeals Division <i>(end-to-end testing is being done through March 1999)</i>	-----	May 1999

As a matter of general operational policy, both NITC and NFC conduct contingency and disaster recovery exercises during the year to ensure that their plans are adequate and that operations will continue in case of a disaster. Back-up

and hot site tests are part of their business continuity strategies.

The OCIO received supplemental funds for business continuity and contingency planning. Measures have been put into place to track and monitor the progress of agencies using these funds. The Year 2000 Program Office is developing a concept for control and monitoring problems during the transition period.

As part of lessons learned, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection and Quarantine office at the San Francisco International Airport recently had an opportunity to experience a Year 2000 preparedness test. During a recent city-wide power outage, the port had taken steps to install additional emergency lighting which enabled employees and the public to find their way out of the building. All baggage inspections continued because there were sufficient flashlights available. As part of validating the BCCP, there were no major problems.

VI. Exception Report on Systems. Provide a brief status of work on each mission-critical system not Year 2000-compliant which is either (1) being replaced and has fallen behind the agency's internal schedule by two months or more, or (2) being repaired and has fallen behind the agency's milestones by two months or more.

The agencies regularly report systems which will not meet an internal agency milestone but will meet the March 1999 federal implementation date. The Year 2000 Program Office is working closely with the agencies to ensure that progress is being made and that adequate resources are deployed.

a. If this is the first time this system is reported:

- 1. Describe the system and provide an explanation of why the effort to fix or replace the system has fallen behind and what is being done to bring the effort back on schedule.**
- 2. Provide the new schedule for replacement or completion of the remaining phases.**
- 3. Provide a description of the funding and other resources being devoted to completing the replacement or fixing the system.**

b. If this system has been previously reported and remains behind schedule:

- 1. Identify the systems and provide an explanation of why the system remains behind schedule and what actions are being taken to mitigate the situation.**
- 2. Provide a summary of the contingency plan for performing the function supported by the system should the replacement or conversion effort not be completed on time. Indicate when the contingency plan would be triggered, and provide an assessment of**

the effect on agency operations should the system fail. If you do not yet have a contingency plan, indicate when it will be in place.

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) reported two systems for the First Time Exception Report in November: Licensing & Registration Information System (LARIS) and the Information System Update Project (ISUP).

As of this reporting cycle, APHIS is being removed from the exception report. LARIS has made progress by completing the renovation phase in December 1998 and will complete the validation in February and implement in March 1999. ISUP was divided into three phases: Financial, Human Resources, and Acquisition. The first phase, financial, will complete validation in February and complete implementation in March 1999. The remaining phases, which will be retired later in the year, are tracking systems used internally by APHIS to track personnel and procurement information and are not expected to have Year 2000 compliance issues. APHIS plans follow the Departmental direction for human resource and procurement systems when final decisions on those systems are made.

VII. Systems scheduled for implementation after March 1999. Please include a list of those mission-critical systems where repair *or* replacement cannot be implemented by the March 1999 deadline. For each item:

- a. Include the full title of the systems.**
- b. Provide a brief description of what the system does.**
- c. Provide the reason why the system cannot be implemented by the deadline.**
- d. Provide a summary of the contingency plan for performing the function supported by the system should the replacement or conversion effort not be completed on time. Indicate when the contingency plan would be triggered, and provide an assessment of the effect on agency operations should the system fail, including anticipated problems. If you do not yet have a contingency plan, indicate when it will be in place.**

There are no changes in the systems identified in the November 1998 report. Contingency policy guidelines have been issued to all mission areas and agencies, and plans have been received. We anticipate that an overall USDA Contingency plan will be in place by the end of December 1998. Attachment 3 outlines triggers and assessments for systems scheduled for implementation after March 1999.

VIII. Other Management Information.

- a. On the first row, report your estimates of costs associated with Year 2000 remediation, including both information technology costs as well as costs associated with non-IT systems. Report totals in millions of dollars. (For amounts under \$10 million, report to tenths of a million.)**

Fiscal Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Current Cost	\$2.5	\$15.6	\$61.5	\$85.6	\$10.2	\$175.4

- b. If there have been dramatic changes in cost, please explain.**

In an effort to develop a comprehensive funding strategy, detailed information was requested from all program mission area agencies. This has resulted in a change of approximately \$10 million from the November cost estimate for achieving Y2K compliance due to funding needs for several emergent issues and activities, such as compliance testing and validation. The new cost estimate includes the request for supplemental funding. While funds have been redirected from other functions to address Year 2000 funding needs, the number and scope of identified requirements exceeds available funding. Failure to fund these identified activities will result in the implementation of short-term solutions

which either represent an unsustainable temporary fix or which introduce additional funding and staffing needs when the long-term solution is implemented.

USDA is committed to leveraging whatever resources it can to achieve compliance while minimizing waste. The Department has controls in place to manage the emergency supplemental funds. The Office of the Chief Information Officer is working closely with the budget and finance offices to ensure accurate and timely reporting of the distribution and use of funds. Detailed spending plans with projected milestones have been requested from each agency and will be the basis for monitoring and oversight. To the extent possible, USDA will use existing departmental or government-wide contracts to procure services and equipment.

- c. If there have been significant changes to your agency's schedule, changes in the number of mission-critical systems, changes to the number of systems behind schedule, please explain.**

There are no significant changes since the November 1998 report.

- d. Are there any concerns with the availability of key personnel?**

As previously reported, USDA has required agencies to provide information on all individuals critical to achieving Year 2000 compliance. Information obtained includes the name, title, location, grade, and series of each individual occupying a critical Year 2000 position. Initial analysis reveals that approximately 25 percent of USDA's IT workforce is considered critical to the Department's Year 2000 effort. The data is used by the Office of the Chief Information Officer and the Year 2000 team for planning and strategy development purposes.

APHIS has lost key IT personnel and currently has 27 agency-wide IT vacancies. Positions are not being filled pending the completion of the "APHIS 2000" initiative, which is analyzing the potential benefits of outsourcing that agency's IT functions. APHIS is considering obtaining more IT contractor resources.

- e. Are there any other problems affecting progress?**

There are no other problems to report.

Attachment 1

Crosswalk of Change in USDA Baseline Systems

Total Number of Mission-Critical Systems	Number Compliant	Number To Be Replaced	Number To Be Repaired	Number To Be Retired
November Report 362	234 65%	41 11%	79 22%	8 2%
November Report 354 (with revised baseline)	227 64%	40 11%	80 23%	7 2%
Current 353	267 76%	35 10%	44 12%	7 2%

CHANGES:

1. Changes to Total Number of Mission-Critical Systems

Farm Service Agency removed 6 mission-critical systems previously listed as compliant. They are now addressed as components of compliant non-mission-critical systems. Two Rural Development systems were removed based on the recommendation of GAO and OIG. These systems are not currently operational and there will be no adverse impact should they not become operational by January 1, 2000. These systems are currently under development and will be Y2K-compliant when they are deployed. These 2 systems had been erroneously counted as compliant. One Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration system was replaced by combining the functions into an existing system which is now compliant.

2. Changes to Y2K Strategy for Compliance

- A. One system in the Office of the Chief Information Officer was listed as to be retired, but an agency using the system has requested the system be replaced as a contingency.
- B. One Food and Nutrition Service system was removed from the replacement category and put in repair.

Attachment 2

U.S. Department of Agriculture Core Business Processes

Attachment 3

Systems Scheduled For Implementation After March 1999

Systems Scheduled for Implementation after March 1999

Name of System	Description of System	Deadline Reason	Mitigation Strategy	Contingency & Trigger	Assessment of Failure
Census of Agriculture (NASS)	System is used for processing the census of Agriculture which is carried out every 5 years. The system fail date is 2001.	The new system will be ready for the next census which begins 2001 and will be Year 2000 compliant.	-----	-----	None. (Work on a new replacement system will begin after January 2000, and will be compliant when developed.)
Accounts Receivable System (RMA)	The system keeps subsidiary transaction level accounts for producers who were once insured directly by the agency. This includes all of their billing, payment, and indemnity information and subsequent adjustments. This includes data from Treasury, FSA, and IRS related to these accounts.	System scheduled for retirement on September 30, 1999. Database being used for historical purposes for collection and internal reporting only.			
Debt Management System	This system handles all phases of debt processing including due process, interest attachment, establishment of a debt account, debt reporting,	Scheduled for shut-down September 30, 1999. Database being used for historical purposes for collection and internal reporting			

Name of System	Description of System	Deadline Reason	Mitigation Strategy	Contingency & Trigger	Assessment of Failure
(RMA)	interfaces with IRA, credit bureaus and 10 year write off process.	only.			
Federal Tax Refund Offset Program (FTROP)	The Federal Debt Collection Program (<i>a combination of the Federal Tax Refund Offset Program and the Salary Offset Program</i>) is part of Treasury's Financial Management Service/IRS and Food Nutrition Service effort to collect delinquent accounts owed the Federal Government by individuals due to fraud or household error in the Food Stamp Program.	System is not date-driven. System has a sunset of 12/31/99. While this system is mission-critical, USDA cannot proceed independently from the Department of Treasury which has indicated the replacement. The system can not be implement until 12/99. Scheduled to be implemented 12/1999.	The new system is expected to be Year 2000 complaint. In addition, the old system will continue to operate through June 30, 2000, and a bridge between the two systems will be maintained.	FNS will continue to use current FTROP system. If this fails, FNS will fall back to tape processing until system functions are restored.	Program information cannot be entered into TOP system. Program information cannot be entered into FTROP system.
Financial Accounting & Reporting System (FARS) (FAS)	Internal funds control and reporting system.	Initial vendor estimates were based on understand between it and the agency financial staff. The vendor revised its estimate completion dates: first phase is now April 1, 1999, and the final phase is October 1, 1999.	Complete renovation, software, acceptance testing and implementation of the new FARS software by April 1999.	A detailed business resumption plan and procedures to track budget expenditures will be completed by September 1999. The time to failure date is October 1, 1999. If the implementation of the core functionality is at unacceptable risk	The effect of a system failure will be a delay in the payment process, possibly resulting in additional fees. The business resumption plan will address both a total and partial unavailability of

Name of System	Description of System	Deadline Reason	Mitigation Strategy	Contingency & Trigger	Assessment of Failure
		October 1, 1999.		at that time, the contingency plan will be triggered.	the system. Implementing a completely manual system will significantly increase processing cycle time and require an increased staff.
Cotton Online Processing System (FSA)	Keeps track of cotton inventories, price support loans, maintains electronic receipts, keep track of benefits.	Replacement strategy for five systems. Three systems have been renovated and are compliant. Cost too much to repair existing systems. Departmental approval for replacement strategy. Completion scheduled for July 1999.	Complete renovations, integration and acceptance testing, and implementation of all Cotton Management Systems and supporting interfaces by July 1999.	A Year 2000 contingency plan for Cotton Management Systems was completed July 1998. FSA will closely monitor key activities and milestones identified in the COPS project plan. If the implementation of the core functionality is at unacceptable risk, the contingency plan will be implemented. The plan detail two possibilities for ensuring Year 2000 compliance.	In the event of a system failure, FSA has developed a Disaster Recovery Plan for the Cotton Management Systems. The plan addresses two level of disaster: total loss and partial loss. The scope this document is to provide a recovery strategy that when implemented will result in a minimum business impact due to loss

Name of System	Description of System	Deadline Reason	Mitigation Strategy	Contingency & Trigger	Assessment of Failure
					of equipment, data or facility.
SF-1 Tracking System (OC)	Tracks work with the Government Printing Office.	Replacement system scheduled for implementation in April 1999.	Work closely with current contractor to complete process by no later than April 30, 1999	Contingency plan established. Manual process in place in case system is not implemented.	No adverse impact expected because of manual contingency process.
GPO Form 2511 Tracking (OC)	Tracks work with the Government Printing Office.	Replacement system scheduled for implementation in April 1999.	Work closely with current contractor to complete process by no later than April 30, 1999	Contingency plan established. Manual process in place in case system is not implemented.	No adverse impact expected because of manual contingency process.

Attachment 4

Y2K Progress for Food Stamps By State (December 1998)

**Y2K PROGRESS FOR FOOD STAMPS BY STATE
DECEMBER 1998**

	SOFTWARE % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE		HARDWARE % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE		TELECOM % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE	
NORTHEAST						
CT		C		C		C
ME	62 %	05/30/99	55 %	05/30/99		C
MA	30%	07/31/99	40%	07/31/99		C
NH		C		C		C
NY		C		C		C
RI	52 %	03/31/99		C		C
VT	75 %	03/31/99		C	32 %	06/30/99
MID-ATLANTIC						
DE		C		C		C
DC	85 %	03/01/99		C		C
MD		C		C	65%	05/30/99
NJ	60 %	02/28/99		C		C
PA		C		C		C
VA		C		C		C
WV	96 %	04/30/99	89%	06/30/99		C
VI		C	90%	03/31/99	90 %	03/31/99
PR	15%	05/30/99	80 %	02/28/99	40%	02/28/99
SOUTHEAST						
AL	80 %	02/28/99		C	0%	09/30/99
FL		C		C		C
GA	40%	12/30/99	50%	03/31/99	0 %	03/31/99
KY	98 %	02/28/99	90%	12/30/99	40%	12/30/99
MS		C	75%	06/30/99		C
NC		C		C	95%	09/01/99
SC	59 %	07/31/99		C		C
TN		C		C	0 %	03/31/99
MIDWEST ¹						
IL	0 %	04/01/99		C		C
IN	60 %	09/01/99	90 %	01/01/99	50 %	01/01/99
MI	0 %	03/31/99	0 %	03/31/99	0 %	03/31/99
MN	78 %	03/31/99	20 %	11/30/99	50 %	01/30/99

¹ Percentages do not refer to percentage of resources which are compliant, but to the percentage of noncompliant resources which have been converted, tested and implemented as of the quarter specified.

	SOFTWARE % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE		HARDWARE % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE		TELECOM % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE	
OH	40 %	12/31/99	17 %	12/31/99	18 %	12/31/99
WI	C		50 %	06/30/99	25 %	06/30/99
SOUTH- WEST						
AR	0 %	03/31/99	50 %	06/30/99	0 %	06/30/99
LA	C		C		C	
NM	C		C		C	
OK	75%	03/01/99	0%	11/01/99	C	
TX	0 %	08/31/99	30%	08/31/99	17%	08/31/99
MOUNTAIN PLAINS						
CO	0 %	03/01/99	98 %	01/31/99	98 %	01/31/99
IA	C		C		C	
KS	94 %	02/28/99	75 %	08/01/99	45 %	05/01/99
MO	0 %	03/01/99	0 %	06/01/99	0 %	06/01/99
MT	50 %	01/31/99	50 %	01/31/99	C	
NE	98%	06/01/99	98%	06/01/99	98%	06/01/99
ND	90 %	03/01/99	C		C	
SD	C		C		C	
UT	C		92 %	07/01/99	C	
WY	98%	06/01/99	C		C	
WESTERN						
AK	75 %	03/01/99	75 %	03/01/99	C	
AZ	C		C		C	
CA	60 %	06/01/99	60 %	06/01/99	60 %	06/01/99
HI	80 %	03/01/99	C		C	
ID	C		80 %	03/01/99	80 %	03/01/99
NV	85 %	03/01/99	85 %	03/01/99	85 %	03/01/99
OR	60%	03/01/99	50 %	03/01/99	60 %	03/01/99
WA	C		C		C	
GU	60 %	03/01/99	50 %	03/01/99	60 %	03/01/99

C = Indicates Year 2000 Compliant for the States Food Stamp System.

Attachment 5

Y2K Progress for WIC by State (December 1998)

**Y2K PROGRESS FOR WIC BY STATE
DECEMBER 1998**

	SOFTWARE % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE		HARDWARE % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE		TELECOM % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE	
NORTHEAST						
CT	60%	03/01/99	61%	03/01/99		C
ME	46%	07/30/99	40%	07/30/99		C
MA		C		C	24%	10/31/99
NH	30%	01/30/99	40%	03/15/99	17%	03/31/99
NY		C		C		N/A
RI		C		C		C
VT		C		C		C
MID-ATLANTIC						
DE		C		C		C
DC		C		C		C
MD	75%	01/31/99	80%	02/28/99		C
NJ	90%	02/28/99		C		C
PA		C	75%	09/30/99		C
VA		C		C		C
WV	0%	06/30/99	75%	06/30/99		C
VI	80%	02/28/99	80%	02/28/99	80%	02/28/99
PR		C		C		C
SOUTHEAST						
AL	0%	08/31/99	0%	08/31/99		C
FL		C		C		C
GA	40%	12/30/99	58%	12/30/99	40%	12/30/99
KY		C		C		C
MS		C		C		C
NC	0%	02/05/99		C	95%	09/01/99
SC		C		C		C
TN		C		C		C
MIDWEST						
IL	0%	03/31/99		C		C
IN	0%	04/01/99	40%	04/01/99		C
MI		C		C		C
MN	80%	03/31/99	80%	03/31/99	80%	03/31/99
OH	0%	06/30/99		C		C
WI		C		C		C
SOUTHWEST						

	SOFTWARE % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE		HARDWARE % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE		TELECOM % COMPLIANT NOW & 100 % COMPLIANT DATE	
AR		C		C		C
LA	50 %	04/14/99	10%	10/01/99	50%	10/01/99
NM		C		C		C
OK	65 %	01/31/99	85%	01/31/99	98%	01/31/99
TX	82 %	07/31/99	87%	12/15/99	60%	02/01/99
MOUNTAIN PLAINS						
CO		C		C	0%	10/30/99
IA	95%	02/28/99		C		C
KS	33%	06/30/99	20%	09/30/99	50%	09/30/99
MO	0%	06/30/99		C		C
MT	65%	03/31/99	75%	03/31/99	25%	03/31/99
NE	0%	01/31/99		C		C
ND	0%		0%	03/31/99		N/A
SD	0%	07/31/99		C		C
UT	85%	06/30/99		C		C
WY	0%	03/31/99		C		N/A
WESTERN						
AK	75%	03/01/99	75%	03/01/99		C
AZ	6%	12/31/99		C		N/A
CA		C		C	50%	06/01/99
HI		C		C		C
ID		C		C		C
NV		C		C		C
OR		C		C		C
WA		C		C		C
GU		C		C		C

C = Indicates Year 2000 Compliant for the States WIC System.

N/A = NOT APPLICABLE (Telecommunications not used for system).